



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

5905-624

Date of Issuance:

5/11/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

HM-1524 Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

5/11/20

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the Generic Data Call-In (GDCI) identified below:
 - a. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 06/10/2019
- Alternate CSF A dated 05/11/2020

If you have any questions, please contact Curtis Hildebrandt at 703-347-8198 or by email at hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov.

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

5/11/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-624

Dicamba GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

HM-1524 Herbicide

Herbicide for weed control in asparagus, barley, conservation reserve programs, corn (field, pop, seed, silage), cotton (preplant), fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), grass grown for seed, hay, oats, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, triticale, turf and wheat.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dicamba (Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* 54.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 45.3%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Contains 3.8 pounds dicamba acid per gallon or 450 grams per liter.

*CAS No. 1918-00-9

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
HOT LINE NUMBER: In case of an emergency involving this product, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
In Case of Spill: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.	

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EPA Reg. No. 5905-624
EPA Est. No. _____

AD XXXXXX
NET CONTENTS: _____ GALS



**MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. .

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the “**Product Information**” section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents, as a hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

To ensure the protection of known populations of threatened and endangered plants when applying **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to pasture, rangeland, and noncropland sites:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** only when the potential for drift to known populations of threatened or endangered plant species is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and “**Conditions of Sale and Warranty**” are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 4 mode of action herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 mode of action herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank-mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally

controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representatives at (901) 761-0050.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

HM-1524 HERBICIDE is an emulsifiable formulation intended for control or suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn (field, pop, seed, silage), cotton (preplant), conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (non-cropland), small grains, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

MODE OF ACTION

HM-1524 HERBICIDE is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADING OF THIS LABEL, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NON-CROP USES OF THIS PRODUCT. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS.

This product is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, perform a compatibility test (see the "COMPATIBILITY TEST" section of this label) prior to tank-mixing.

Use ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage. However, do not use aerial application equipment if spray particles can be carried by wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of a diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment or 1 to 10 gallons of a diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gals. of diluted spray per acre for pre-harvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, this product should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

BEST STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES

This product provides effective broadleaf weed and brush control when properly applied. Best stewardship practices in all mixing, loading and application operations not only maximize weed control, but also protect ground and surface waters and minimize off-target movement.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

1. Point source contamination – To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or moved across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwaters and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2. Movement by surface runoff or through soil – Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as *Sand* with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow specified application rates as affected by soil type in the “*USE INFORMATION*” section of this label.

3. Movement by water erosion of treated soil – Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 0.5 inch of rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator and the grower must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See “**Wind**”, “**Temperature and Humidity**”, and “**Temperature Inversions**”).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly Beans, Cotton, Flowers, Fruit trees, Grapes, Ornamentals, Peas, Potatoes, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Tobacco, Tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to this product during their development or growing stage. Follow the precautions listed below when using this product.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse spray via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10 or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned (see "PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT" section of this label) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

USE RESTRICTIONS ON SENSITIVE CROPS

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of this product with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops.
- Do not apply this product adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F, as drift is more likely to occur.

All crop uses of this product are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crop that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. TANK-MIX DIRECTIONS ARE FOR USE ONLY IN STATES WHERE THE TANK-MIX PRODUCT AND APPLICATION SITE ARE REGISTERED.

GROUND APPLICATION - BAND TREATMENTS

This product may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formula below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per treated acre} = \text{Band RATE per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast VOLUME per treated acre} = \text{Band VOLUME per treated acre}$$

GROUND APPLICATION - BROADCAST

Water Volume: Use 3-50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

GROUND APPLICATION - WIPERS

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines listed on this label. Use a solution containing 1 part **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to 1 part water. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (but not to sorghum or soybeans) and on non-cropland areas and pasture described in this label.

ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to “**Table 3, Additive Rate**”.) Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section “**VI. Crop-Specific Information**” of this label.

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2-4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Table 2. General HM-1524 HERBICIDE™™ Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations are given in sections “**V & VI. Crop-Specific Information**”.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre ⁽³⁾
Annual⁽¹⁾	
Small, actively growing	8-16 fluid ounces
Established weed growth	16-24 fluid ounces
Biennial	
Rosette diameter 1-3"	8-16 fluid ounces
Rosette diameter 3" or more	16-32 fluid ounces
Bolting	32 fluid ounces
Perennial	
Top growth suppression	8-16 fluid ounces
Top growth control and root suppression	16-32 fluid ounces
Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Table 1).	32 fluid ounces
Other perennials ⁽²⁾	32 fluid ounces
Wood Brush & Vines	
Top growth suppression	16-32 fluid ounces
Top growth control ⁽²⁾	32 fluid ounces
Stems and stem suppression ⁽²⁾	32 fluid ounces

- | |
|---|
| <p>(1) Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.</p> <p>(2) Species noted in Table 2 will require tank mixes for adequate control.</p> <p>(3) No more than 2 applications per year are allowed. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.</p> |
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Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be non-phytotoxic,
- contain only EPA exempt from tolerance regulation ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and preharvest applications as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section “**VI. Crop-Specific Information**” of this label.

Table 3. Additive Rate per Acre

ADDITIVE	RATE PER ACRE
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints
AMS	2.5 pounds
UAN Solution	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the “**Mixing Order**” using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.

2. Agitation. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Products in PVA bags. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. Water based soluble concentrate products.
6. Emulsifiable concentrates
7. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
8. Remaining quantity of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of this product or tank-mixes of this product or tank-mixes of this product plus 2,4-D Amine.

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water. The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply this product as a tank-mix with Wettable Powders (WP), Emulsifiable Concentrates (EC) or other types of water-dispersible formulations. This product tank-mixed with water-dispersible formulations requires the use of a water/detergent rinse.
5. Complete Step 1.
6. Fill tank with water while adding 2 pounds of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 2 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
7. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
8. Repeat Step 1, and follow with Steps 2, 3 and 4.

WEED LIST

This is a list of weeds which may be treated with this product in accordance with this label as specified under the rates and timing sections of the individual use headings. Proper usage of this product will give control or growth suppression of many annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and many woody brush and vine species, including:

Table 1.

ANNUALS			
Alkanet	Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	Mayweed	Sesbania, Hemp
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny	Croton, Tropic, Woolly	Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall	Shepherdspurse
Aster, Slender	Daisy, English	Mustard, Black, Blue,	Sicklepod
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Dragonhead, American	Tansy, Treacle, Tumble,	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Beggarweed, Florida	Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Wild, Yellowtops	Smartweed, Green,
Broomweed, Common	Falseflax, Smallseed	Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf,	Pennsylvania
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild	Fleabane, Annual	Pennycress, Field	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Buffalobur	Flixweed	(Fanweed, Frenchweed,	Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Burclover, California	Fumitory	Stinkweed)	Spanish Needles
Burcucumber	Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	Pineappleweed	Spikeweed, Common
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping,	Hempnettle	Poorjoe	Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
Roughseed,	Henbit	Poppy, Red-horned	Spurry, Corn
Western Field	Jacobs-Ladder	Puncturevine	Starbur, Bristly
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Purslane, Common	Starwort, Little
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Knawel (German Moss)	Pusley, Florida	Sumpweed, Rough
Chamomile, Corn	Knotweed, Prostrate	Radish, Wild	Sunflower, Common
		Ragweed, Common, Giant	(Wild), Volunteer

Chervil, Bur Chickweed, Common Clovers Cockle, Corn, Cow, White Cocklebur, Common Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, Common Lettuce, Miners, Prickly Mallow, Common, Venice Marestail (Horseweed)	(Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf Rocket, London, Yellow Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed) Salsify Senna, Coffee,	Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp Waterprimrose, Winged Wormwood
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BIENNIALS			
Burdock, Common Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace) Cockle, White	Eveningprimrose, Common Geranium, Carolina Gromwell	Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted Mallow, Dwarf Plantain, Bracted Ragwort, Tansy	Starthistle, Yellow Sweetclover Teasel Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless

PERENNIALS			
Alfalfa ⁽¹⁾ Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath Bedstraw, Smooth Bindweed, Field, Hedge Blueweed, Texas Bursage, Woollyleaf ⁽¹⁾ (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed) Buttercup, Tall Campion, Bladder Chickweed, Field, Mouseear Chicory ⁽¹⁾ Clover ⁽¹⁾ , Hop Dandelion ⁽¹⁾	Dock ⁽¹⁾ , Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly Dogbane, Hemp Dogfennel ⁽¹⁾ (Cypressweed) Fern, Bracken Garlic, Wild Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri Goldenweed, Common Hawkweed Henbane, Black ⁽¹⁾ Horsenettle, Carolina Ironweed Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian ⁽¹⁾ , Spotted	Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled Nettle, Stinging Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) Onion, Wild Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn Pokeweed Ragweed, Western Redvine Sericea Lespedeza Smartweed, Swamp Snakeweed, Broom Sorrel ⁽¹⁾ , Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Sowthistle ⁽¹⁾ , Perennial Spurge, Leafy Sundrop, Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflex, Dalmatian Tropical Soda Apple Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock, Spotted Waterprimrose, Creeping Woodsorrel ⁽¹⁾ , Creeping, Yellow Wormwood, Louisiana Yankeeweed Yarrow, Common ⁽¹⁾

WOODY SPECIES			
Alder Ash Aspen Basswood Beech Birch Blackberry ⁽²⁾ Blackgum ⁽²⁾ Cedar ⁽²⁾ Cherry Chinquapin Cottonwood Creosote bush ⁽²⁾ Cucumbertree	Dewberry ⁽²⁾ Dogwood ⁽²⁾ Elm Grape Hawthorn (Thornapple) ⁽²⁾ Hemlock Hickory Honeylocust Honeysuckle Hornbeam Huckleberry Huisache Ivy, Poison Kudzu	Locust, Black Maple Mesquite Oak Oak, Poison Olive, Russian Persimmon, Eastern Pine Plum, Sand (Wild Plum) ⁽²⁾ Poplar Rabbitbrush Redcedar, Eastern ⁽²⁾ Rose ⁽²⁾ , McCartney, Multiflora	Sagebrush, Fringed ⁽²⁾ Sassafras Serviceberry Spicebush Spruce Sumac Sweetgum ⁽²⁾ Sycamore Tarbush Willow Witch hazel Yaupon ⁽²⁾ Yucca ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE™** than those listed for other listed perennial weeds.

⁽²⁾ Growth suppression only

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed below may be applied with **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** according to the specific tank mixing instructions on this label and on the respective product labels.

See section “**VI. Crop-Specific Information**” for more details. Read and follow the applicable “**Restrictions and Limitations**” and “**Directions for Use**” on all products involved in tank mixing. Follow the “**Directions for Use**” of the labeling of any product used in the tank mixes.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids or with carbamate insecticides.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes with products containing active ingredients other than those listed as follows:

2,4-D		picloram
alachlor	fenoxaprop-ethyl	primisulfuron-methyl
acetochlor	flufenacet	prometryn
alachlor	flumetsulam	pronamide
ametryn	glufosinate	propachlor
atrazine	glyphosate	prosulfuron
bentazon	halosulfuron	pyridate
bromoxynil	imazapyr	quinclorac
butylate	imazethapyr	simazine
clopyralid	metribuzin	s-metolachlor
chlorsulfuron	metsulfuron-methyl	sulfosate
dicamba	MCPA	thifensulfuron
dimethenamid	nicosulfuron	triasulfuron
diuron	paraquat	tribenuron
	pendimethalin	triclopyr

V. RESTRICTIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to **Table 4** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to section “**VI. Crop-Specific Information**” for preharvest intervals.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours
- **Crop Rotational Restrictions:**
The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

CROP	MINIMUM DAYS PLANTBACK INTERVAL (Days)	MINIMUM DAYS PLANTBACK INTERVAL (Days)
	Application < 24 fl. oz. per acre	Application 24 - 32 fl. oz. per acre
Corn (field, pop, seed, silage)	0*	120
Cotton (preplant)	21**	120
Sorghum	15***	120
Soybeans	14 *** 28 ****	120
Barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedings	15 – per 8 fl. oz./ acre east of the Mississippi River 22 – per 8 fl. oz./ acre west of the Mississippi River 30 – per 16 fl. oz./ acre east of the Mississippi River	30 – per 16 fl. oz./ acre east of the Mississippi River

	45 – per 16 fl. oz./ acre west of the Mississippi River	45 – per 16 fl. oz./ acre west of the Mississippi River
All other crops grown in areas with 30” or more of annual rainfall	120	120
All other crops grown in areas with 30” or less of annual rainfall	120	180
<p>* Up to 8 fl. oz./acre on medium to coarse textured soils containing < 2.5% OM and up to 16 fl. oz. on fine to medium textured soils containing > 2.5% OM ** Per 8 fl. oz. /acre or less following application and an accumulation of 1” of rainfall and/or irrigation. *** Up to 8 fl. oz./acre **** More than 8 fl. oz./acre up to 16 fl. oz./acre</p>		

- Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**.
- Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Livestock may be grazed or fed after application on labeled sites. For corn, once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity
- Aircraft application is allowed for all labeled sites.

Table 4 Crop Specific Maximum Seasonal Use Rates

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season
Asparagus	16 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces
Barley, Fall	8 fluid ounces	12 fluid ounces
Barley, Spring	8 fluid ounces	11 fluid ounces
Corn	16 fluid ounces	24 fluid ounces
Fallow Ground	32 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Grass grown for seed	32 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Proso Millet	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Pastureland	32 fluid ounces	32 fluid ounces
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Oats	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Sorghum	8 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces
Soybean	32 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Sugarcane	32 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Turf	32 fluid ounces	32 fluid ounces
Triticale	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Wheat	8 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces

VI. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40-60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result, If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to asparagus to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada

and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed, (carelessweed). Apply 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to asparagus to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish.

ASPARAGUS TANK MIXES

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with glyphosate or 2,4-D to asparagus to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

ASPARAGUS RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.
- Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, FARMLAND) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See “**Crop Rotational Restrictions**” in section “**V. Restrictions** ” for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4-32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre for between crop applications. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**, refer to the small grain section for details.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for between crop applications, apply 4-16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16-32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

2,4-D	dicamba	paraquat
atrazine	glyphosate	picloram
clopyralid	metribuzin	pronamide
chlorsulfuron	metsulfuron-methyl	triasulfuron

BETWEEN CROP RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)

Direct contact of HM-1524 HERBICIDE with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged. Applications of HM-1524 HERBICIDE to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3-7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

PREPLANT AND PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per acre for no-tillage corn on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per acre for no-tillage corn on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply HM-1524 HERBICIDE after 4-6" of regrowth has occurred.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per treated acre for conventional or reduced tillage corn to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Pre-emergence application of HM-1524 HERBICIDE does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Pre-emergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per treated acre to corn for early postemergence. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per treated acre for corn grown on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Application if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per treated acre to corn for late postemergence application.

Timing: Apply HM-1524 HERBICIDE from 8-36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall. Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with

2,4-D.

Do not apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybean are more than 10" tall
- soybean have begun to bloom

CORN TANK MIXES OR SEQUENTIAL USES

When using tank mix or sequential applications with **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D ⁽¹⁾	glufosinate ⁽⁴⁾	pendimethalin
acetochlor	glyphosate ⁽³⁾	picloram
atrazine	halosulfuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾	primisulfuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾
clopyralid ⁽¹⁾	imazapyr ⁽²⁾	pronamide
chlorsulfuron	imazethapyr ⁽²⁾	prosulfuron ⁽¹⁾
dicamba ⁽¹⁾	metribuzin	pyridate
dimethenamid-p	metsulfuron-methyl	simazine
flufenacet	nicosulfuron	s-metolachlor
flumetsulam ⁽¹⁾	paraquat	triasulfuron

NOTE:

- (1) See **Table 5** below for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products
- (2) Use only Clearfield (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.
- (3) Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.
- (4) Use only on Liberty Link (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Use Precautions
Nicosulfuron or Primisulfuron-methyl	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50°F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D recommended in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
Clopyralid, Flumetsulam, Halosulfuron-methyl, Primisulfuron-methyl, or Prosulfuron,	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix halosulfuron-methyl, primisulfuron-methyl or prosulfuron with HM-1524 HERBICIDE . For improved control of Canada thistle, clopyralid or flumetsulam may be tank mixed with HM-1524 HERBICIDE . Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

CORN PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the tolerance of your inbred line or variety of popcorn to **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.
- Do not use crop oil concentrates in a tank mix with **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** after crop emergence as crop injury may result.
- Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** made after corn emergence.

CORN RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 24 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.71 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE is not registered for use on sweet corn.
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre Per Application	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days

COTTON

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre to cotton to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across

COTTON TANK MIXES

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with prometryn, paraquat, and glyphosate herbicides.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.24 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum amount of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per application: 8 fluid ounces
- Maximum amount of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 16 fluid ounces
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Following application of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to cotton and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.
- Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.
- Do not make **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3-5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and rigput), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

GRASS SEED TANK MIXES

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D	diuron	tribenuron-methyl
bromoxynil	metribuzin	
clopyralid	MCPA	

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (1.90 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not apply HM-1524 HERBICIDE after the grass seed crop begins to joint.
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**.

Apply 4 ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2-5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for HM-1524 HERBICIDE. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of HM-1524 HERBICIDE + 2,4-D.

Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

PROSO MILLET RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 1 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- **Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in "GRASS PASTURE, HAY, AND RANGELAND AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD" section of this label.**

PASTURE, HAY, AND RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

HM-1524 HERBICIDE is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1**.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level, HM-1524 HERBICIDE uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either HM-1524 HERBICIDE or HM-1524 HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 2**).

Rates and Timings

Refer to **Table 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weeds will require tank mixes for adequate control.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the "**Compatibility Test for Mix Components**").

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water.

Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application:

Spray Volume: Use 2-40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

Spray Volume: Use 3-600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.

Spot Treatments: **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with 1-3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

For Frill or Girdle Treatments: Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.

For Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, a 2,4-D product labeled for cut surface treatment may be added to the solution.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

Spot Treatments:

Spot treatment applications of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6-8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to the uphill side of the crown. The use rate of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

Spot Treatments Restrictions:

- Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** directly to the soil.

Lo-Oil Basal Bark Treatments:

For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12-18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when plants are dormant.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

Lo-Oil Basal Bark Treatments Restrictions:

- Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.
- Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth.
- Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to the ground line.

GRASS PASTURE TANK MIXES

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D	metsulfuron-methyl	triasulfuron
clopyralid	paraquat	triclopyr
glyphosate	picloram	

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND) PRECAUTIONS:

- Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses have the least tolerance. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND) RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 1 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre to small grains grown for pasture.
- Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** is applied per acre to small grains grown for pasture.
- Do not harvest hay within 7 days of last application.
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE** contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

HM-1524 HERBICIDE is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown on land in Conservation Reserve Programs. Treatments of HM-1524 HERBICIDE will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of HM-1524 HERBICIDE greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre to CRP may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE per treated acre.

When applied at recommended rates, HM-1524 HERBICIDE will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4-32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE to established grass stands per acre. See list of weeds in **Table 2** for rates

for control and suppression based on target weed species.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM TANK MIXES

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, glyphosate, paraquat or generic 2,4-D labeled for Conservation Reserve Program use.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (1.90 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb a.e./acre/application.

FALL AND SPRING-SEEDED BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE AND WHEAT

HM-1524 HERBICIDE combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with one or more of the herbicides listed.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-tolerant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with sulfonylurea herbicides, use 1-4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25-0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre on barley, oats, triticale and wheat.

Timings:

Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** before, during, or after planting barley, oats, triticale and wheat. See specific barley, oats, triticale and wheat crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when weeds are in the 2-3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to barley, oats, triticale and wheat during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields. Applications to barley, oats, triticale and wheat may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2-3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

BARLEY (Fall- and Spring- Seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2-3 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

Do not tank mix **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Do not use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Table 7. Barley Tank Mixes

2,4-D amine or ester ^(2,3)	metribuzin	triasulfuron ⁽¹⁾
bromoxynil	metsulfuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾	tribenuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾
chlorsulfuron ⁽¹⁾	MCPA amine or ester	

⁽¹⁾ Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

⁽²⁾ When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

⁽³⁾ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only

BARLEY RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.24 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 11 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.32 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period on Spring Seeded Barley.
- Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.35 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period on Fall Seeded Barley.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Do not harvest barley within 7 days of last application.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

**OATS
(Fall- and Spring- Seeded)**

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE™** before spring-seeded oats exceed the 5-leaf stage.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat. Do not tank mix **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with 2,4-D in oat.

OATS RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 1 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Do not tank mix HM-1524 HERBICIDE with 2,4-D in oats.
- Do not harvest oats within 7 days of last application.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

TRITICALE (Fall- and Spring- Seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE to triticale.

Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil herbicide.

TRITICALE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.12 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 1 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

WHEAT (Fall- and Spring- Seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flaxweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with a sulfonyleurea herbicide .

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage

and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as metsulfuron-methyl, glyphosate and 2,4-D.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Table 8. Wheat Tank Mixes

2,4-D amine or ester ⁽⁵⁾	clopyralid	metribuzin ⁽³⁾
bromoxynil	diuron ⁽³⁾	prosulfuron ⁽¹⁾
clethodim ⁽²⁾	glyphosate ⁽⁴⁾	triasulfuron ⁽¹⁾
chlorsulfuron ⁽¹⁾	MCPA amine or ester ⁽⁵⁾	thifensulfuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾
	metsulfuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾	tribenuron-methyl ⁽¹⁾

- (1) Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
- (2) Do not use **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** as a tank mix treatment with clethodim on Durum wheat.
- (3) Tank mixes with diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.
- (4) A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to wheat may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

WHEAT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.24 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- HM-1524 HERBICIDE contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Do not harvest within 7 days of last application.
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

SORGHUM

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings.

If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to “**Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead**” section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** when the sorghum crop is in the 3-5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

SPLIT APPLICATION:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES AND SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

atrazine	dimethenamid-p	prosulfuron
bentazon	glyphosate	s-metolachlor
bromoxynil	halosulfuron-methyl	
dicamba	paraquat	

SORGHUM RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 8 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.24 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.475 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
- Do not apply HM-1524 HERBICIDE to sorghum grown for seed production.
- **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- Observe the following Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHI):
 - Sorghum Grain – 30 days
 - Sorghum Fodder – 30 days
 - Sorghum Forage – 20 days
- Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

HM-1524 HERBICIDE Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Less than 1 pint	7 days	37 days

SOYBEAN

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4-16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre to soybeans to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting. Use the higher rates to control perennial or large annual broadleaf weeds. Do not exceed 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans. Following application of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to soybeans and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur. Do not make **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to **Table 1**). Apply 8-32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to soybeans per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred. Soybeans may be harvested 14 days or more after a preharvest application. Use the higher rates to control perennial broadleaf weeds or large annual broadleaf weeds.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

SOYBEAN TANK MIXES

PREPLANT TANK MIXES:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as dimethenamid-p, or s-metolachlor.

PREHARVEST TANK MIXES:

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as paraquat.

SOYBEAN RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (1.90 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE**.
- Do not make preharvest applications in California.
- Do not harvest seed within 14 days of last application.
- **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.

SUGARCANE

Apply **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 8-24 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** to sugarcane per acre for control of annual weeds, 16-32 fluid ounces/acre for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces/acre for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Timing: **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces to sugarcane of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

SUGARCANE TANK MIXES

HM-1524 HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as asulam, atrazine, ametryn, and 2,4-D.

SUGARCANE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces of HM-1524 HERBICIDE (1.90 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of HM-1524 Herbicide per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- Do not harvest within 87 days of last application.
- **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.
- **Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment:**

HM-1524 HERBICIDE™ Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	87 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days

TURF AND LAWNS

For use by commercial applicators on residential, recreational or institutional turf and lawns; for use in sod farms, apply 8-24 fluid ounces to turf of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre for control of annual weeds, 16-32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces for suppression of perennial weeds.

HM-1524 HERBICIDE will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 2** for rate recommendations based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Apply 30-200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3-17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per treated acre to turf may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per treated acre to turf on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

TURF AND LAWN TANK MIXES

Apply 3.2-8 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** per acre to turf in a tank mix with one of the products in Table 9 at the rates listed. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Table 9.

Tank Mix Partner
Bromoxynil
MCPA
MCPP
2,4-D

TURF and LAWN RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per application.
- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** (0.95 lbs a.e. of dicamba) per 12-month period.
- Maximum number of applications of **HM-1524 Herbicide** per year: 2 (not to exceed maximum amount per year)
- **HM-1524 HERBICIDE** contains 0.475 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application and do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per 12-month period.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Prohibitions: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-Refillable containers (1, 2.5, & 30 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying

Non-Refillable (<5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Non-Refillable (≥5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use for disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container (250 gallon & bulk): Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

SITES OF USE ON THIS LABEL

This product may be used on the following sites:

Asparagus
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land
Corn (field, pop, seed and silage) (not for use on sweet corn)
Cotton (preplant only)
Fallow Cropland
Proso Millet
Pastures
Rangeland
General Farmstead
Barley, Oats, Triticale and Wheat
Sorghum
Soybean
Sugarcane
Turf

Look inside for complete “**Restrictions**” and “**Application Instructions**”.

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind; express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.